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guishing characters of this little plant. It is more humble than *Nemacladus* in that it spreads upon the ground, rising little above its surface, but forming depressed tufts; but its white flowers are comparatively conspicuous. Besides its peculiar habit and its rosulate tufted spatulate leaves, the new plant differs from *Nemacladus* mainly in its almost rotate and equally 5-cleft corolla, which is shorter than the foliaceous lobes of the calyx; in the tube of the latter being adnate up to the summit of the ovary; and in the dehiscence of the capsule by an operculum, the short conical apex separating by circumcission.

There is already a genus *Parishia*, an East Indian tree; so this little herb must take the name in an altered and diminutive form. The specific name might have been chosen from the desert habitation or some characteristic feature of the plant; but it is fitting to associate it with the name of the State in which the Messrs. Parish reside, and the botany of which they have most largely helped to make known.—ASA GRAY.

Notes from Canada.—Having in the latter part of June, made a collecting tour with my friends, Professor Macoun, Dominion Naturalist; Mr. Wm. Saunders, Editor of the Canadian Entomologist; and Mr. James Macoun, to Point Pelee, Essex Co., Ontario, the most southern point on the mainland in Canada, a list of the rarer plants found there might not be void of interest to some of the readers of the GAZETTE. The list is chiefly remarkable for the southern nature of most of the species enumerated, some of them so much so, that I had not dreamed of finding them within our boreal confines. To this locality never before having been thoroughly explored, may be attributed the seemingly extraordinary fact, that of the plants mentioned, the first eleven have not, I believe, been heretofore recorded as found in Canada, while the remaining ten have but very rarely been noted.

<i>Corydalis flavula</i> , DC.	<i>Smilax tamnoides</i> , L.
<i>Hibiscus Moscheutos</i> , L.	<i>Asimina triloba</i> , DuRoi.
<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i> , L.	<i>Sisymbrium canescens</i> , Nutt.
<i>Gleditschia triacanthos</i> , L.	<i>Cerastium oblongifolium</i> , Torr.
<i>Opuntia Rafinesquii</i> , Eng.	<i>Phaseolus helvolus</i> , L.
<i>Nyssa multiflora</i> , Wang.	<i>Baptisia tinctoria</i> , R. Br.
<i>Ipomœa pandurata</i> , Meyer.	<i>Galium pilosum</i> , Ait.
<i>Fraxinus quadrangula</i> , Mx.	<i>Vernonia fasciculata</i> , Mx.
<i>Morus rubra</i> , L.	<i>Acerates viridiflora</i> , Ell.
<i>Quercus palustris</i> , Du Roi.	<i>Fraxinus viridis</i> , Mx. f.
	<i>Quercus Prinus</i> , L.

The large size and plentitude of the Papaw, Mulberry, Blue Ash, and Sour Gum trees clearly show them to be indigenous, and would indicate that they are not merely chance survivors, but that the soil and climate fully meet their requirements.

I might add, that during the week preceding our trip, Professor Macoun had found along Lake Erie, at Amherstburg, Pelee Is-

land, and in the neighborhood of Port Stanley, the following plants, no less than eight of which also now for the first time find a place in Canadian Flora. The coffee-tree, he tells me, was seen reaching two feet in diameter.

<i>Viola cucullata</i> , Ait. var. <i>palmata</i> , Gr.	<i>Thaspium trifoliatum</i> , Gr.
<i>Euonymus atropurpureus</i> , Jacq.	<i>Thaspium barbinode</i> , Nutt.
<i>Gymnocladus Canadensis</i> , Lam.	<i>Cynthia Virginica</i> , Don.
<i>Agrimonia parviflora</i> , Ait.	<i>Chærophylum procumbens</i> , Crantz.
<i>Geum vernum</i> , T. & G.	<i>Tecoma radicans</i> , Juss.
<i>Rosa setigera</i> , Mx.	<i>Plantago cordata</i> , Lam.
<i>Cratægus subvillosa</i> , Schrader.	<i>Prosartes lanuginosa</i> , Don.
<i>Heuchera hispida</i> , Pursh.	<i>Carex Steudelii</i> , Kunth.
	<i>Carex Grayii</i> , Carey.

—T. J. W. BURGESS, M. D., *London, Ontario, Canada.*

Some Alaska Ferns, with notes.—Dr. J. Schneck has kindly placed in my hands his entire stock of duplicate ferns, among them the following Alaskan species, a record of which may be interesting. They were all collected by Mr. L. M. Turner during the seasons of 1879–80–81.

1. *Ophioglossum vulgatum*, L. Specimens exhibiting marked variations in the shape of the laminae, the most noticeable being a broadly, triangular-ovate form with an abruptly acute apex. Sporangia varying from 10 to 20, or more, in number.

2. *Botrychium boreale*, Milde. Specimens showing nearly the range of forms described by Angstrom (Botan. Notiser, 1866, and quoted by Milde in *Botrychiorum Monographia*), viz:—*evolutum*, *intermedium* and *affine*. As these, and the next specimens, have furnished me with much new material for examination, I shall have more to say of them hereafter in connection with their veneration.

3. *Botrychium Lunaria*, Swz. A large number of fine specimens showing many forms running from the normal form (var. *normale*, Roper) through var. *sub-incisum*, Roper, and var. *incisum* Milde, toward, though not quite reaching var. *ovatum*, Milde. The collection furnishes two interesting examples of forked rootstocks. In one specimen the rootstock had made three short branches, two of which had developed buds and given rise each to a perfect frond, thus forming a double-fronded plant. In the other, and larger of the two specimens, the rootstock had divided into two longer divisions each bearing a well-developed frond. Examining the veneration in this specimen I found that the base of each stipe contained a perfect bud showing no variation from the normal development. Milde (l. c.) described similar examples in this species, and in *B. simplex*, and, as of rarer occurrence, in the present species, and *B. boreale*, instances where the bud which should not have developed until the next year had broken through the base of the stipes and developed into a perfect frond so that two individuals appeared close together from one rootstock in the same season.